n Marcos Free P

I. H. JULIAN.

"Prove All Things; Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR.

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To whom a'l Letters should be Addressed

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ASK the recovered sufferers, victims o Peter and Ague, the

THE CHEAPEST, PURSET AND BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

For DYSPEPSIA. CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Billions attacks, StCK HE ADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Manuary, or any injurious mineral substance, buris

Purely Vegetable

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an alliwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will Cure usit Diseases Caused by the Decrangement of the Liver and Howels.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pale in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rhematism; Songer Stommache; Loss of Appetite; Bowels allernately constitue and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory; with a painful sensation of baving failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debsisty, 2.ow Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes, many of these averagions attend the

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very lew; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, creat suffering, wretched uses and seath will ensue. I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for

disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia. mmons' Liver Regulator. Lawis G Wonden, 1625 Master at. Assistant Postmaster Philadelphia. "We have tested its virtues personally, a know that for Dyspepsia, Riliousness, and Throbing Headache, it is the best medicine the wo ever saw. We have tried forty other medicine before Simmon's Liver Regulator, but none them gave us more them remporary relief; but Regulator not only relieved, but cored us." R TELEGRAPH AND MERSENGER, MACON, GA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. R. ZEILIN & CO. PHILADELPHIA

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative, and a certain Cercetive of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now re-

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spieen.

As a Remedy in

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
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IT HAS NO EQUAL CAUTION!

As there are a number of initiations offered to the public, we would caution the community to Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIV-ER REDULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stemp and Signature unbroken.

> J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

Tour valuable medicine, Simmons' Liver Requistor, has saved me many Dectors' bills I use it for everything for which it is recommended, and never knew it to fail. I have used it in Colic and Graia, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half a bottle at a time. I have no lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to everyone that 'as Stock, as being the heat medicine known for all complain's that Borse-Seah is beit to.

E. T. Tarron. Agent for Grangers of Georgia.
Sept15 is

For the Fank Punts. A REMEMBRANCE.

Dedicated to a Minnesota friend.

DY BELLA PROSER

The leaves were green and criminon, you rememb When, on one bonny morning, sister May,
Amid the golden sanlight of deptember,
Through the long grance, shipping led the way
Toward the spring, where bubbling clear cold water.

You had expressed an earnest wish to view; Not thinking mother's mischief-loving daughter Would play a joke on one sedate as you.

It was a marsh-land and a treek went aloging Above its mossy bed, both day and night, Each tiny wave a gleam of glory bringing To where the lilles blossomed, waxen white. She knew the pitfalls and the firmer places, Though hid from view by grasses green and long.
And skipped ahead in grace, like any queen of

While on you followed, seeing nothing wrong.

think I see you now, as on that morning You walked sedately, with majestic tread! As spotlers were the clothes, your form adorning As was the glossy beaver on your head. She reached the spring and, turning beckoned

Theu came a scream, and, you remember, do you One moment you were there, the next were g. ne

Only your head above the stiff, green rushes, Now marked where you a moment sluce has Your hat went bobbing down among the bushes.

While peals of laughter swelled into a diu, And then it took myself and eister Mary To drag you from your muddy bathing place. O, how undiguised you looked -bow dreary! As with her handkerchief she wiped your face

You called on some one—it was not your mothe Instead, a monster said on earth to roam four clothes were ruined and you had no other.

For sure you were an hundred miles from home How long you stood and in the spulight dried you While Kay's light fingers brushouthe mud away. hen on the train at midnight homeward bied you To reach it while the shadows yet were grey.

My friend, this life is full of hidden places ; Unwary feet may slip at any time. And many are the siren forms and faces That seek to lure us into sin and crime. Strength is not always triumph, for the weaker By better knowledge gain where strength

Only the faithful, careful, earnest seeker May reach the goal with garments yet unsoiled GALVESTON, TEXAS.

For the Paux Pauss. NATIONAL COLLEGES.

BY SAM HOUSTON DIXON.

The Congress of the United States in its session of 1862, passed an ac providing for the endowment of National Colleges in each State, now gen erally knewn in some States, as Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges. To each State agreeing to provide buildings and suitable accompaniments for the practical study of agriculture and the mechanical arts, 30,000 acres of land were granted for each Congression al District.

Section 4th of the act reads: "The leading object (that of the Agriculturand Mechanical College) shall be without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learn ing as are related to sgriculture and the mechanical arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe is order to promote the liberal and practical educacation of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Under this act, some States have originated independent institutions. and others have made the Agricultural and Mechanical College a special department.

The State of Illinois has established 'Illinois Industrial University" at Champaign. Lard and Buildings rated at \$400,000 are owned, besides 25,-000 acres of land in Minnesota and Nebarska. The endowment fund amounts to \$352 000. There are four Colleges: i. College of Agriculture, embracing two schools; 2. College of Engineering, embracing four schools: 3. College of Natural Science, embracing two schools; 4. College of people, and something of military Literature and Science, embracing two drill and tactics were also included. schools. And three schools, one each The National College might be drafted of Military Science, Commerce, and of on a Classical College, it the leading Domestic Science and Art. The last object was thereby made as required; catalogue says: "It has been the but classics alone would not be a compracticable and to meet the full de and spirit of the law, as I earnestly Christian - Ladd

stitution unites, as far as possible, theopractice and practice illustrating theo who may wish to defeat the object." ry." The President writes that the Mechanical Shop and Drill House cost \$18,000; Stock Barn, \$10,000; Horticultural Room, \$5,000; Model Farm House, \$2,500; Gardener's House, \$1,-500; Green House, \$2,500.

In the Mechanical School, the student is required to construct machines or parts thereof, of his own design and from his own working drawings. The students in class services under competent teachers, use the machinery and tools of the Machine and Pattern Shop and the Foundry, according to the most approved methods of modern practice.

Massachusetts divided the funds arising from sale of lands appropriated by Congress: gave part to the Boston University and part to a new institution, called "Massachusetts Agricultural College," at Amherst, where that well known, well endowed and thriving institution called "Amherst College 'flourishes. Qualifications to enter this college are the same as required at West Point, with the addition of Algebra, through simple equations, Then a four years' course of study is required to entitle to a degree of Bach. elor of Science. Students have the advantage of the Library, Museums and Cabinets of Amherst College. The instruction is agriculture and horticul ture includes every branch of farming and gardening which is practiced in Massachusetts, and is both theoretical and practical. Each topic is discussed thoroughly in the lecture room and again in the plant house or field, where every student is obliged to labor. The amount of required work, however, is limited to six hours per week in order that it may not interfere with study.

The catalogues of other States are before me, and all show that the leading object is being faithfully carried out in States East of the Mississippi and North of the Indian Territory; especially is this true of the States of Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota.

I now come to Texas. Section 10. article 7, of the new constitution reads:

"The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, organize and provide for the maintenance, support and direction of a university of the first-class. to be located by a vote of the people of of Texas," for the promotion of litera. ture and the arts and sciences, including an agricultural and mechanical department.

Section 13. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, established by an act of the Legislature, passed April 17th, 1871, located in the county of Brozos, is hereby made and constituted a branch of the "University of Texas" for instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts and in the Natural Sciences connected there-

It is for the citizens of this State to and literally complied with. The author of the bill passed by Congress, granting 30,000 acres of land to each Congressional District of a State availing itself of the Congressional munifi cence, Hon. J. S. Morrill, U. S. Senstor from Vermont, writes:

"The terms of the original act, are very explicit that at least one college should be established where the leading object should be, without excluding other classical studies, to teach those studies most nearly related to Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, in order to give a more complete education to the industrial classes of our

mund of the country for agricultural desire to obtain a urther grant from education as fast as it arises. The in- Congress to a similar end, and any evasion will be a terrible hindrence, ry and practice: theory explaining and put clubs into the hands of those BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Home Lite a Hundred Years Ago,

One hundred years ago not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burned in the country. No iron stoves were used, and no contrivances for communing heat were employed until the Brack the invented the iron frame tropial, which still bears his name. All the cooking and warming in town and country were done by the aid of fire kindled upon the brick hearth or in the oven-

Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the light for the long winter evenings, and sanded fluors supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was drawn from deep wells by the creaking

'sweep."
No form of pump was used in this country, so far as we can learn, until after the commencement of the present century. There were no friction matches in those early days by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled; and if the fire "went out" upon the hearth over night, and the timber was damp, so that the spark would not 'catch," the altegnative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand of a neighbor.

Only one room in any house was warm, unless some of the family were ill; in all the rest the temperature was at zero during many nights in the winter. The men and women of a hundred years ago undressed and went to their beds in a temperature colder than that of our modern barns and woodsheds, and they never complained.

The Ages of the Presidents.

As many of the young of to-day are hoping and striving to achieve greatness, and possibly aspire to hold high places in the land, it may be of interest, if not positively consoling, to know that those who have held the noblest position known to our form of government, attained it late in life. Particularly is this true of President Harrison, who was the oldest of the presidente, being sixty-seven years of age when he was elected. That courtly, and elegant old gentleman, President Buchapan, was sixty-five when he became chief magistrate, and next to him in point of years, was Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, and the eleventh president of the United States. John Adams, Washington's successor, was sixty-one, as also was Andrew Jackson, and both Madison and Monroe, and also John Quincy Adams were fifty-eight when they attained presidential honors. Washington, Jefferson and Martin Van Buren were each fiftyseven, and James K. Polk was fortynine, Franklin Pierce was next to the youngest, being forty-eight, while U. S. Grapt was forty-seven at the time of his inaugural. Of the three vice-presee that the act of Congress, and the sidents, Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, Constitution of Texas shall be rightly the former was fifty one, the latter fifty-nine, and Mr. Filmore fifty.

> A farmer may think he is making by pinching stock-that is, by not giving them what they want. But he is losing instead of making. If any animal does not receive the food it requires to keep it thriving it is a losing business for the owner. Saving the feed is losing the flesh and health and thrift of the spimal. In cold weather stock peed trich nutritious feed to keep up the proper heat of the system. They must have carbon, which rich food supplies. If they don't get it, the cold burns up the fut in the system, just as the fire burns the tallow in the candle. Have the best breeds of stock, so you can afford to take good care of them and give them good attention, and you will make plenty of money.

The prevention of one war would be steady aim to give to the College of pliance with the law. I hope your a rich reward for all the endeavors of Agriculture the largest development State will strictly conform to the letter every philanthropist, statesmin and